

Public Law 89-410

JOINT RESOLUTION

May 4, 1966
[S. J. Res. 86]

To authorize the President to proclaim May 4, 1966, as a "Day of Recognition" for firefighters.

Firefighters.
Day of Recognition.
Proclamation
authorization.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating May 4, 1966, as a "Day of Recognition" of the personal sacrifices and devotion to duty of firefighters in the United States of America in protecting lives and property in their communities; and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies.

Approved May 4, 1966.

Public Law 89-411

JOINT RESOLUTION

May 4, 1966
[S. J. Res. 18]

To provide for the designation of the week beginning April 23, 1967, as "Youth Temperance Education Week".

Youth Temperance
Education Week.
Designation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning April 23, 1967, as "Youth Temperance Education Week", and inviting the people of the United States to cooperate during such week with programs of temperance education.

Approved May 4, 1966.

Public Law 89-412

JOINT RESOLUTION

May 5, 1966
[S. J. Res. 130]

To provide for the designation of the week of May 8 to May 14, 1966, as "National School Safety Patrol Week".

Whereas more than an estimated forty-nine thousand Americans died in traffic accidents on the Nation's highways during the year 1965 and the prevention of such accidents has become a problem of major concern; and

Whereas the school safety patrols, since their organization on a national scale in the early 1920's, have played an important role in the reduction of highway accidents involving school-age children; and

Whereas more than nine hundred thousand safety patrol members are now serving forty thousand schools in all fifty States, protecting nineteen million children; and

Whereas the school safety patrols are a cooperative program sponsored jointly by American Automobile Association motor clubs, local schools, and police; and

Whereas more than sixteen million Americans have served as safety patrol members during the more than forty years since the program was established; and

Whereas the traffic death rate of school-age children since 1922 has dropped nearly one-half while the death rate of all other age groups has doubled and the efforts of the school safety patrols have been a contributing factor in this reduction; and

Whereas the lifesaving efforts of the school safety patrols play an increasingly important role in the nationwide campaign to reduce

traffic accidents and this program should receive public attention and citizen support; and

Whereas the period of May 8 to May 14, 1966, provides an opportunity for due recognition of the foregoing achievements, accomplishments, and needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of May 8 to May 14, 1966, is hereby designated as "National School Safety Patrol Week" and the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon all people of the United States for the observance of such a week with appropriate proceedings and ceremonies.

Approved May 5, 1966.

National School
Safety Patrol
Week.
Designation.

Public Law 89-413

AN ACT

To authorize the disposal of molybdenum from the national stockpile.

May 5, 1966
[H. R. 13369]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately fourteen million pounds of molybdenum now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98-98h). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Approved May 5, 1966.

Molybdenum,
disposal.

60 Stat. 596.

Public Law 89-414

AN ACT

To amend section 39b of the Bankruptcy Act so as to prohibit referees from acting as trustees or receivers in any proceeding under the Bankruptcy Act.

May 10, 1966
[S. 1924]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second and third sentences of paragraph b of section 39 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 67b) are amended to read as follows:

"Active full-time referees shall not exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or be engaged in the practice of law; nor act as trustee or receiver in any proceeding under this Act. Active part-time referees, and referees receiving benefits under paragraph (1) of subdivision d of section 40 of this Act, shall not practice as counsel or attorney nor act as trustee or receiver in any proceeding under this Act."

Approved May 10, 1966.

Bankruptcy
referees.
Restrictions.
60 Stat. 326.

76 Stat. 559.
11 USC 68.